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59 North Pennsylvania St.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF ANNIE

M'GRATH, A PRETTY TYPEWRITER

Her Lover and Employer, a Wealthy

Coal Operator, Held to Await

the Coroner's Action.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.-Samuel P.

Langdon, a wealthy coal operator, was ar-

rested to-day on suspicion of having been

implicated in the death of Annie McGrath,

who was found dead on her bed in a

teen. Although he has a residence in Powel-

ton avenue he and the girl had been living

in the Girard-avenue house for about a

the neighbors under the names of McGrath.

McDonald and Langdon, and they were sup-

covered by the servant acout three hours

it, but the physicians say she had been dead

twenty-four hours. One hand was clasping

a handkerchief to the breast and a wet

towel lay over the forehead and eyes. Sus-

picion pointed to the supposed husband and

he was arrested to-day. The dead woman

is described as having been very pretty.

A post mortom examination has been made,

but the coroner's physicians decline to dis-close its results. Miss McGrath was the

daughter of a well-known business man.

Langdon is reputed to be one of the wealth-

lest coal operators in the State. He is also financially interested in a number of Southern railroads.

been employed as a stenographer and type-writer in Langdon's office. When searched

at police headquarters Langdon had a soli-taire diamond ring, a diamond and opal brooch and a small diamond ring, which the

athorities think he took from the girl. One

of the detectives states that the first suspi-cions of the colored girl, Bertha Stewart, were aroused by a piercing scream, and for that reason she distrusted Langdon's injunc-

ing a pitcher of water was sent for, and

when the girl carried it up stairs she foun

her mistress lying on a bare mattress, with

all her clothes on, and a wet towel upon her

"You need not go up stairs to her." he said,
"she's only got one of her billious attacks.
When you go home give the key to the people next door. I'm going to New York. At
first the servant obeyed Langdon's instructions, but finally she went swiftly up stairs
and pushed open the bedroom door. In ex-

actly the same position as on the previous evening the girl was lying. The colored girl felt the forehead of her mistress and called

to her. She obtained no response, Bertha left the side of the corpse frightened. She went to her home, but presently returned with her brother and sister. The trio found

that the woman lying on the mattress with the towel still across her face was dead. Langdon stated that he went to the house

'He said the girl had taken sick in the after-noon, but he fell asleep and never went down

stairs, and did not wake up until 11 o'clock on Monday morning. He thought the girl was sleeping and left the house. That night

up in a cell at the central station awaiting the action of the coroner. Bertha Stewart,

he stopped at a hotel, and this morning

morning and remained all day.

month. The only other occupant was

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IS, MATTOON, LITCHFIELD, ALTON

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WOULD NOT ACCEPT \$100,000. Wanted His Brother's Widow to Have

26 Lombard Building.

All His Mother's Estate. RIDGEPORT, Conn., March 24.-The speca man renouncing a fortune is a rare one, yet that is just what Charles Alvord has done. His mother died, leaving an estate valued at about \$200,000. It is divided equally between her son Charles and a daughter-in-law. When the will was read ries announced that he would never ac-tit, and was firm in his declaration. He nted it divided between his brother's

DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS INSTRUCT.

Republicans Urged to Nominate fo President a Business Man on a Business Platform.

NEW "BIG FOUR" SELECTED

PLATT, MILLER, DEPEW AND LAU-TERBACH CHOSEN DELEGATES.

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STRONG INDORSEMENT OF GOV-ERNOR MORTON'S CANDIDACY.

Sound Money, Protection and Reciprocity Advocated-Tumult Caused by the Ohio Man's Friends.

NEW YORK, March 24.-The Republican convention has finished its labors. The preliminary sparring that has been going mant for two years kept within the State boundaries the honor of the presidential indorsement of the greatest State in Union, the State casting the largest number of votes in the Electoral College. That indorsement goes to Governor Levi P. Morton. The delegates at large are Thomas C. Platt, of Tioga; Warner Miller, of Herkimer; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, and Edward Lauterbach. The alternates will be Hamilton Fish, of Garrison; Frank S. Witherbee, of Port Henry; C. H. Babcock, of Rochester, and Daniel McMilian, of Buffalo. The electors at large are Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, and Edward H. Butler, of Buffalo. The following platform was adopted:

"The Republicans of New York, in conand unyielding adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries, protection to the products of the American farm and protection to American labor. We are in favor of a tariff which, while providing an income sufficient to meet the expenses of government, honestly and economically administered, at the same time secure nome labor and home capital from unequal foreign competition. We believe in a reciprocity with other nations which shall give our producers and manufacturers an opportunity to dispose of their surplus products and to obtain articles we need from those countries on the most advantageous terms. "The agitation for the free coinage silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seriously disturbs all industrial interests and calls for a clear statement of the Republican party's attitude on this question to the end that the trade of this county at home and abroad may again be placed on a sound and stable foundation. We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long established standard of our monetary system and nence a blow to public and private credit, at once costnational government and harmful to our domestic and foreign commerce. Un-

til there is a prospect of international agreement as to sliver coinage and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world, the Republican party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard "We believe in a business administration government, on business principles. for the benefit of the suffering business interests of this great people. For nearly four years the material progress of the Nation has been blocked so all branches of trade have suffered and the workmen have been de-prived of reasonable and living wages by he utter lack of business common sense among our Democratic rulers. It is the duty and privilege of the Republican party to

promptly mend this unhappy state of affairs by nominating and electing a business man

for the presidency, and we ask the aid of thoughtful Republicans everywhere in this Girard-avenue house last night. Langdon is fifty-four years old and the girl was eigh- | great and meritorious work, "On this platform we present Governor Levi Parsons Morton as New York's Repub-lican candidate for President. He is in every way fit for the high honor, and he is a business man, with business men. would prove a business President for colored servant. The couple were known to good of all interests of the people. He has posed to be man and wife. Langdon was in Governor of New York, and each of these positions he has filled with an ability which has never been surpassed, with lasting credit the girl's room nearly all day and they out and did not return. The body was disor the welfare of the Nation was never so distinctly marked as now. Governor Mor-ton's long and varied public career offers proof positive that he is a sincere and earnest Republican, and that fidelity to the principles of his party is with him a second na-ture. He stands for mesty in public office. is no doubt as to the esteem in which held at home. Two years since he polled over 156,000 more votes than the most popular Democrat in the State, receiving the greatest majority ever given a Republican candidate for Governor.

"Governor Morton's long and honorable public service, his spotless character his great executive ability, his devotion to his party and its principles eminently fit him for the presidency and entitle him to our hearty and enthusiastic support. Therefore, we instruct our delegates to the St. Louis ntion to present him as our candidate President and urge upon them to use evonorable means to secure his nomina-

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. Cheers for Platt and a Morton Speech

that reason she distrusted Langdon's injunction not to disturb her mistress. The dead girl's stomach and other portions of the body have been removed for the purpose of analysis. She had blue eyes, light brown hair and pearly teeth. Langdon is a distinguished-looking man, tall and gray. He is said to have a wife and children living about fourteen miles out of Pittsburg.

The story of the Stowart girl is the story of the Stowart girl is the story of the Stowart girl in the story of the Stowart girl is the story of the Stowart girl in the story of the Stowart girl is the story of the Stowart girl in the story of the stor Although the convention had been called to meet at 12 o'clock, it was nearly half an hour later when the gavel of Mr. Hackett, chairman of the State committee, called the

by Mr. Parsons.

members to order. A few minutes earlier ex-The story of the Stewart girl is that they occupied the house only for two or three days at a time. On Sunday last the girl became Hi, and the servant heard her moaning in her room up stairs all the day long. Langdon cared for the girl, telling the maid that her attention was not needed. Toward even-Senator Platt entered the hall, his appearance being the signal for a hearty greeting, the delegates and spectators cheering wildly and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." After Chairman Hackett had rapped for order the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell offered prayer for divine guidance of the convention. Hearty cheers were given when Edward Lauterbach, Platt's first lieutenant, entered the hall and forehead and eyes. The servant did not sleep at the house. Yesterday when she went to her service the girl was still ill, so Langdon said, but she did not see her mistress, nor did she hear her moan again.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Langdon came down stairs with his valies packed.

"You need not so up stairs to her" he said. an equally enthusiastic welcome was given Lieutenant Governor Saxton, who was looked

on as a leading candidate for the governor-On the subsidence of the cheers the roll of the convention was called, and at its conclusion Chairman Hackett called on Senator Cornelius R. Parsons, of Rochester, to act as temporary chairman. In assuming the gavel Mr. Parsons said, in part: "Our party is committed to a currency that will command the world's confidence, without which lucrative domestic production and progressive foreign commerce are imposs At a time when the predominant problems presented for solution pertain to trade and inance no man is better equipped for the position of the chief executive of the Nation than that successful business man and statesman-Levi P. Morton. He is a man who has convictions and ideas, together with the courlization. His character is formed for a noble end. True, he is ambitious, but his aim is reached by advancing the welfare and dignity of his country. He is a statesman lege or in the caucus, but in actual service. With a dignity that commends universal respect, he combines a warmth of soul ard manner which draws to him everyone, however humble. He illustrates in his character and in his career the typical virtues of the highest American citizenship. I con-

fidently believe that our candidate will be the choice of our party and of the Nation, and that, as President of the United States, a special session of a Republican Congress will be called for the relief of a suffering people on the 4th of next March by President Levi P. Morton. Then we will behold a Loble and mighty Nation rouse herself like a strong man recovering from a lingering and

a strong man recovering from a lingering and alarming disease and enter on an honorable and prosperous period, closing the century in a halo of glory."

The speaker's references to Governor Morton were received with enthusiastic cheering. Temporary secretaries having been selected and the rules of the State Assembly adopted as the rules of this convention, Senator John Raines, author of the excise bill which is known by his name, arose to make a motion. As he was recognized he was loudly cheered. His motion that all resolutions be referred without debate to the committee on resolutions was adopted. Resolutions for the appointment of the usual committees were put through. Senator Clarence Lexow was made chairman of the committee on resolutions. through. Senator Clarence Lexow was made chairman of the committee on resolutions, the announcement of his appointment eliciting cheers and a much weaker demonstration of disapproval. There was a call for cheers for greater New York, which were given, a resonant groan from the midst of the Kings county delegation marring the unanimity of the incident. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m. ACTION ON CONTESTS.

The committee on contested seats met during the recess. The first contest noted was from the Eighteenth New York district, and an affidavit was presented by the contestants, adherents of the Platt faction, to attempt to demonstrate that the Brookfield following had, by threats and intimidation, striven to compel persons to refrain from voting at the regular primaries and had declared people elected at primaries that never were held. This was denied by those sitting, who attempted to show that the same application had been properly refused at the congressional convention. The Platt adherents asked for at least one-half of the delegates. The Twenty-second district of New York also presented a contest, the Platt people asking to be seated in place of the Brookfield people, Mr. J. I. R. Englehardt presented the contest and said that the sitting Brookfield men had not in any way had regular meetings and their delegates were irregular. The sitting members presented affidavits of fifty out of ninety-one delegates to prove their case. Almost the same claims were made in the case , where the Brookfield men turned the tables and asked for the seats of the Platt men or the ground that there was not a convertion held in the place designated by the county committee. The Platt sitting delegates claimed that Mayor Strong's police aided the contestants to keep them from holding the convention in the proper place. The Thirty-second New York district noted a contest. In this case the Platt people asked for seats held by the Brookfield people. They asked for at least half a vote. There were also contests in the Thirty-third and Twelfth districts, the Brookfield people asking for seats in both districts that were held Platt men. There were no contests outside of New York city. The committee decided in favor of the sitting delegates in all districts where a half vote was given to each delega-This decision allowed the anti-Platt men in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third districts to keep their seats. The committee on nominations also met this afternoon. Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew and Edward Lauterbach were nominated as degelates at large to the national convention, and

Hamilton Fish, C. H. Babcock, Frank Witherbee and Daniel McMillan as alternates. One dissenting vote prevented unanimous nominations. General Tracy, of New York, and E. H. Butler, of Buffalo, were minated as electors at large, but one vote in opposition being cast.

It was 7:53 o'clock when Temperary Chairman Parsons called the convention to order to-night. Senator Brackett, chair man of the committee on contested sects then read his report. When he read that the sitting delegates in all but one district had been allowed to retain their seats there were cheers and applause, and the report was adopted with very little opposition. Frederick S. Gibbs, of the committee on permanent organization, reported the name of Congressman George L. Southwick, of Albany, for permanent chairman, and the of vice presidents and secretaries. While the secretary was reading, and at 7:57 p. m., Thomas C. Platt entered the hall and the delignost aruse and cheered him, while the band stopped proceedings to play "Hall to the Chief." Then somebody

proposed three cheers for Thomas C. Platt and they were given with a will. Chairman Lauterbach, of the county committee, also came in for a share of the applause. and it was ten minutes before order could Chairman Southwick's Address.

Congressman Southwick was then es

corted to the platform. He addressed the convention, in part, as follows: "I have never believed that the American people repudiated the principle of protec-tion in 1892. They were beguiled by the tempting promises of the free-trade Democracy that 'free raw materials' were to manufactures with even greater vigor and turn over to our shippers 'the markets of the world,' and the condition of the laboring masses was to be improved by cheapening the prices of all commoditie and thereby increasing the purchasing power of wages. The Democratic argu-

ments of 1892, I dare say, will hardly be No Republican, Mr. Southwick said, ha patent on the system of protection. No turdier protectionist will be presented to the favor of the St. Louis convention than Levi P. Morton. "That crowning infamy of Democratic tariff policy, the Wilson-Gorman act," continued Mr. Southwick "has been a tariff for deficiency. Scarcely a month has elapsed since it was placed on the staute books in which the government's receipts have equaled the exditures. During two fiscal eficiency had aggregated nearly \$113,000,000, according to the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury, while thus far during the present year it amounts to about \$20,000,000. Yet the Republican party, with its majority of 132 in the House of Representatives, has vainly endeavored to secure from the Democratic and Populistic Senate con-sent to the passage of a bill for the relief of the treasury, even though it was a com-promise measure which met the free trade emocracy more than half way. Between a President devoted to bond sales and Democratic-Populistic alliance devoted t free silver coinage, every measure of treas ury relief provided by the Republican House has failed to receive Democratic suppor has failed to receive Democratic suppor and has been returned to the House, loaded down by the Senate with a free-silve nt. That is the situation which has prevailed for months and prevails to-day One more popular expression in line wanthe elections of the past three years is required to give to the party of tariff pro-tection and sound finance renewed control of the government at Washington. Along with the revival of the protective tariff must come a restoration of the policy of reciprocity in trade with the nations of the West Indies, Central and South America and Europe-the brilliant creation of James G. Blaine—which was denounced by De-mocracy and ruthlessly destroyed by the Wilson-Gorman act."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. In discussing the financial question Mr. Southwick said that in the Senate there is an unbroken record of Democratic devotion to free silver coinage during the past six years. "Contrasted with this," he said. "Is the record of the Republican party. During the past six years in Congress there never has been an occasion when the Republicans, both in Senate and House, whether constituting the majority or minority, despite all argument, entreaty, threat, pressure, have not by significant majorities shown undeviating and unalterable opposi tion to the free and unlimited coinage silver into light-weight American dollars."

The speaker described the Republican party as a positive and affirmative party; a party of construction, adding: "That is a fallible organization is not to be nied, and mistakes have been committed i tentative measures of financial legislation But in its practices the Republican part has never belied its financial principles. has always sought to retrace its steps and correct its financial errors. It has not ever hesitated during the three somber years of emocracy, immediately past, to sustain a ostile Democratio administration against its own party in Congress, subordinate partisanship to principle and steadfastly and successfully seeking to protect the American people against the debasement of its netary standard, the violation of pu faith and the impairment of the public credit." Mr. Southwick recalled the fact that among those in Congress in 1877-78 who opposed the Bland free coinage measure in the House of Representatives was Levi P.

Returning to the subject of the deficiency in the revenues, Mr. Southwick said: "It remained for Grover Cleveland and Democratic disaster, depression and deficiency to supply the motive power for Mr. Carlisle's endless chain. Stop the deficiency by providing a protective tariff and sufficient revenue for ne government and you will stop the move (Continued on Third Page.)

DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA PREPAR-ING TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

Members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, Who Were at Large, Rearrested and Taken to Pretoria.

KRUGER TO STAY AT HOME

TRANSVAAL'S PRESIDENT WILL NOT VISIT ENGLAND AT PRESENT.

Testimony of Sergeant White, of the Bechuanaland Police, at the Trial of Jameson's Raiders.

OVATION TO THE KAISER

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND HIS ROYAL WIFE WELCOMED TO GENOA.

Italy Not Anxions for Peace with Abyssinia-Speech by Embassador Bayard at a London Function.

LONDON, March 24.-A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon from Johannesburg says that the Transvaal tude. It is added that a strong feeling ex-Africa and that they are nerving themselves for a supreme struggle with Great Britain. No reason is assigned for the sudden withdrawal of the bail of members of the reform committee. They have been permitted to go to Johannesburg in order to attend to their private affairs, but all have now been arrested and are kept under guard in a private house at Pretoria.

The Times has an editorial this morning which warns President Kruger that it is impossible to discuss with him the essentials of the London convention, which fixes the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal. "In any case," the Times continues "he must decide without delay whether to accept the invitation to come to England. The invitation cannot remain open indefinitely, and if it is declined we must take measures to support the just claims of the Ultlanders."

Kruger Will Not Visit London. NEW YORK, March 24 .- A dispatch to the World from Cape Town, South Africa, says The Transvaal is being fortified, the burghers are arming to the teeth and other warlike preparations are being made. Eight forts are being built at Pretoria, the capital. Hostility to Great Britain is openly and freely expressed at Pretoria. Emissaries have been sent to the Orange Free State and to Cape Colony, it is reported, to stir up race feeling. Germany, Austria and France, it is said here, will guarantee the independence of the Transvaal if necessary.

President Kruger will not go to England after all. He desired to accept Colonial Sec retary Chamberlain's invitation to visit London and confer with the British authorities with reference to Transvaal affairs, it is asserted, but the Hollanders (or Boers) objected. Mr. Kruger left the question to be decided by the Volksraad (legislature), which refused to grant him permission to go. This action has caused consternation on the Rand. The Star, in a leader, speaks of it as "tricking the English government."

Farrar, Phillips and other members of the Johannesburg reform committee, arrested on a charge of treason, are still under surveillance at Pretoria, not being allowed to go to

Trial of the Raiders. LONDON, March 24.-The trial of Dr. L 3. Jameson and his fellow-prisoners, charged with violating the foreign enlistment act in making a raid into the territory of the South Africa republic, was resumed at the Bow-street Police Court this morning. Although there was a full attendance, there was less excitement. Seated on the bench were the Duke of Aberdeen, chairman of the British Chartered South African Company; Lord and Lady Monkswell, Lord and Lady Deerhurst, Ladies Foley, Annaly, Finlay, Kinnaird, Buller, Ribblesdale and the prisoners were ushered into court. Sergeant White, of the Bechuanaland mounted police, testified to having refused to join Dr. Jameson's expedition, and added that Colonel Grey questioned the troopers prior to starting and informed them that they were not going to fight for the Queen, but for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa. The sergeant also testified that Commissioner Newton dispatched him from Mafeking, on Dec. 30, in pursuit of Dr. Jameson's column telling him to catch the latter at any cost. When the witness caught up with the column he handed his dispatches to Colonel Grey, who ordered him to give them to Sir John Willoughby, who in turn told Sergeant White to give them to Dr. Jameson. The latter, however, sent him back to Sir John Willoughby, who finally distributed them. Replying to a question on that subject, Sergeant White testified that he did not see any of the dispatches given to Dr. Jameson. According to White, Sir John Willoughby said: "Tell your commanding officer that the dispatches have been received and will be attended to. proceeded in the direction of Johannesburg Bower, a clerk in the office of General Joubert, the commander-in-chief of the force of the South African republic, deposed to having delivered the message of Sir J. A. Dewitt, the British agent at Pretoria, to the commanders of the Jameson expedition and he stated that the reply to it, which was read in court, stated that the supplies of the column were exhausted and that it must proceed to Krugersdorf or Johannesburg. The case was again adjourned GREETED BY THE GENOESE.

Emperor and Empress of Germany

Welcomed to the Italian City. GENOA, March 24.-Emperor William and Empress Augusta arrived here this evening on their way to Naples. Great political interest attaches to this visit to Italy of the German Emperor, as it has been generally expected that when he met King Humbert, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria would be the guest of the King of Italy at the same time. It is assumed in all public discussion of the visit that the subject of the conference between the three sovereigns or in the absence of the Austrian Emperor, between the two, will be the relations between the three countries of the dreibund. The results of the recent visit of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, to Berlin, were all in favor of the maintenance of the dreibund. Work begun there, it is expected, will be completed during Emperor William's stay, though it is freely surmised that the German Emperor desires some modifications in the triple bond, which will leave him freer to place Germany in accord with Russia in the far East.

The illustrious pair were received here with every manifestation of courtesy and hospitality. The streets were thronged with great crowds of the people, all eager to catch a glimpse of the German royalties and all cheering to give them welcome. The town is gay with bunting, flags flying on

all sides. The Duke of Genoa, brother of Queen Margherita, was intrusted with the duty of welcoming the visiting sovereigns and he met them at the railroad station. The Empe. greeted him cordially and his royal Highness kissed the hand of the Empress Augusta. As a part of the ceremony of welcome, the Duke then presented the municipal authorities of Genoa to the imperial pair, who listened to the addresses presented to them and proceeded to the debarking quay, the Duke of Genoa escorting the Empress and Emperor William following with their two sons. The Duke bade farewell to the party as they proceeded on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which was in waiting, amid the cheers of the crowds on the quay. Emperor William, in the undress uniform of an admiral, took his place on the bridge of his yacht and stood bowing to all sides as their yacht started amid the booming of salutes and the cheers of the onlookers. The Emperor cried in Italian "Live the King!" and the Genoese responded to the compliment with tumultuous shouts of: "Live the Kaiser!"

The shipping in the harbor was gaily dressed with bunting and with lights, and lent much animation to the scene. The imperial yacht was preceded by a steamer burning bengal lights and with a band on board playing the German national anthem. Thus speeded on their journey, the Emperor and Empress of Germany sailed away for Naples.

Italy Will Not Accept Peace. ROME, March 24 .- The Senate to-day took up the question of the credit for Africa, and during the debate a number of speakers declared that Italy could not accept a peace after the battle of Adowa. The Marquis Begrotto said that he was confident the King Begrotto said that he was confident the King would never sign a peace that was contrary to the honor of the country. The Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, replied on behalf of the government, denying that the Negus of Abyssinia had demanded an indemnity of \$10,000,000. The statement, he added, was an insult to Italy. The subversive parties in Italy had come into prominence lately, the Premier said but the government was de-Premier said, but the government was de-termined to defend the monarchy. The de-

bate was thereupon adjourned. France and Great Britain. LONDON, March 24.-It is understood that France and Great Britain will have settled their Egyptian difficulty before the next meeting of the Egyptian Debt Commission, on Thursday next. Explanations of a satisactory rature are proceeding. The Baron De Courcel, the French embassador here who was suddenly recalled to London after he had left this city on leave of absence, will return to France on Saturday, and the Marquis of Sallsbury has arranged to start for Beaulieu on Thursday. The Vienna correspondent of the Chroniele says that Russia refuses to assent to the Egyptian Debt Commission paying the expenses of the Dongola expedition.

HAVOC IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Violent Climatic Disturbances in the Australasian Countries. VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.- The Canadian-Australian steamer Warrimoo, which arrived here late last night, reports encountering a terrific hurricane on the 6th inst., she then being one day out of Suva, Fiji. So fierce was the storm that the steamer was forced to slow down for forty consecutive hours, and her owners assert that not only Suva, but every settlement in the Fijian group must have been devasted by a gale which for ferocity surpassed even the memorable hurricane of three years ago, which laid the Fijian and Samoan islands in ruins. Purser Humphrey has communicated with the imperial authorities, so firmly convinced are he and his brother officers that Suva cannot have escaped desolation.

The most violent climatic disturbances still prevail in the antipodes. A second heat wave sent the thermometer upward, the mercury climbing to a point never before reached. At Adelaide, the temperature reached the highest point yet recorded, while at Melbourne deaths from heat, apo-plexy and sunstroke have reached an alarming number. Numerous serious fires have also been started by spontaneous combus-tion and at all the factories double guards have been placed to prevent combi through heat generating in closely stored goods. In the country large ranges of bush have been set on fire and surrounding setlements are threatened. At Alexander, Waterleo and Wagga typhoid fever is raging, the mortality being very great. The epidemic is caused by impure water, owing to the wells being dried up. At Melbourne the typhoid epidemic has assumed alarm-ing proportions, the fever wards in the hospitals are full and large numbers are all rising in Queensland. The damage to the crops is terrible and great destitution will follow. At Adelaide a gale lasting twenty-

four hours did much damage. Great suffering prevails at Townsville, Queensland, which was almost wiped out of existence by a hurricane. Contributions are being asked for all over Australia for the homeless. After the wind, earthquakes took Australia in hand, there being two distinct shocks from east to west.

BAYARD SPEAKS AGAIN.

Indirect Defiance of the United States Congress. LONDON, March 24.-Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, the Lord Mayor of London, presided at the banquet of the City of London Pension Society to-night. Lord Denbigh, Sir William Monckton were among the guests. The United States embassador, Mr. Bayard, in responding to the toast, "Kith and kin beyond the seas," made a significant speech, in which he said: "Your kindred beyond the seas are as like as two peas to those of Great Britain. The two peas are patriotism and pluck." Then, after a reference to the charitable disposition of the race throughout the world, Mr. Bayard said: "Your kindred beyond the seas are not always unanimous. Nevertheess, there is one voice that appeals to them all. Since I came to England I have never found occasion to change my tone. There is nothing I would say at home that I would not say here, and there is nothing I would say here that I would not say at home. I do God forbid. But do not expect us to speak in a tone to suit everybody, for in the system of government originated here and carried beyond the atlantic thoras in a tone to suit everybody. and the Atlantic there is something that enables a man to speak according to his own conscience. There, indeed, is the strength of this country and the strength of my own. When the time shall come that a man shall not dare to speak the thoughts that swell within him for the public good, God help the country. Tennyson said, 'Whether bound by friends or foes, man may speak the thing he will,' and I believe the echo of these words is as strong in the country of my birth and where my best hopes lie as in yours. Here lies that which shall keep both countries moving onwards and upwards in the cause of civilization. We will never suppress the truth for fear of evil consequences, but will tell it whether we live or whether we have

Papie in Crete. LONDON, March 25. - A dispatch from Athens to the Times reports the renewal of the murders of Christians in the island of Crete and the existence of a panic there, owing to the bellef prevailing among the Cretan Deputies that the Turkish troops are waiting for the Christians to retaliate for outrages, when they will seize the occasion to begin a general massacre of the

Christians under the leadership of the Military Governor. On this account the Deputies have invoked the protection of Greece. Belleves Nansen Successful. ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.-At a meeting of the Geographical Society here Baron Toll read a letter from Professor Brogger, of Christiana, professing the belief that Dr. Nansen had discovered the pole and was returning by way of the New Siberian islands. He thought he would likely reach Norway in the autumn. Baron Toll concurred in this view, and said that if he had not returned by the autumn there would still be time to send an expedition in search of him.

Mutinous Hussars. BERLIN, March 24. - Mutinous conduct on the part of the Thirteenth Hussars is reported from Dundaik. Cavalrymen are said to have hacked to pieces twenty-eight sadiles and bridles. Several of the hussars have

been arrested in consequence of this demon-Japs Attacked by Rebels. YOKOHAMA, March 23.-The rebels recently attacked the Japanese near Fusan.

After several days' fighting the rebels were repulsed. Many Japanese have been murdered and Japanese war snips have been cent to the scene of the disturbance.

TERRIBLE BLUNDER BY TWO COL-UMNS OF SPANISH SOLDIERS.

While Separated by a Field of Sugar Cane, They Mistook Each Other for Insurgents and Opened Fire.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED

OFFICER SHOT WHILE LEADING A CHARGE AND SHOUTING FOR SPAIN.

Official" Account of the Burning of the Town of San Antonio De Las

Vegas, in Pinar Del Rio.

SPANISH STORIES DENIED

Twenty-Eight Victories Won Thirty-One Engagements-Spain Anxious to "Get Even."

HAVANA, March 24.-Another terrible mistake, attended with loss of life and resulting in many soldiers being wounded, has taken place. In some manner unexplained two columns of Spanish troops opened fire on each other at midday. According to the few details received here, the columns of troops commanded by General Godoy and Colonel Holguin, at the Santa Rosa plantation, near Esperanza, province of Santa Clara, mutually mistook each other for insurgent forces owing, it is said, to the thickness of the sugar cane. Each detachment opened fire on the other and for ten minutes shots were exchanged, resulting in the killing of seventeen soldiers, among them being Lieutenant Colonel Fuenmayer, of the Havas Battalion. In addition, five officers and eighty-four soldiers were wounded. Two of the latter have since died, six others are mortally wounded and thirtytwo are seriously injured. Lieutenant Colonel Fuenmayer died while leading his troops on and shouting "Long live Spain." Owing to the fact that the meeting between the two columns took place at midday, the explanation furnished by the Spanish commanders is considered unsatisfactory and court-martial will follow.

Full details have been received of the burn-

ing by the insurgents of the town of San Antonio de las Vegas in Pinar del Rio. An official report of the destruction of the town has been made, from which the following points are taken: "On the night of Sunday, March 15, a numerous band of insurgents under the leadership of Pedro Diaz Castillo invaded the handsome town of San Antonio de las Vegas with the two-fold purpose and cruel determination of converting it to a heap of ashes and of compelling the Spanish garrison to surrender by burning and smoking them out. The first part of the plan sucteeded, making-paupers of thousands of industrious workingmen, who looked on with heart stricken awe, while their families hastily left their homes in the midst of the flames and the fearful hissing of deadly bullets, seeking shelter in the wilderness and woods. Mothers caught up their children in their feedle arms, sons oragged their sick and aged lathers out of the hre to a distance from the town. Here the frightened citizen auddled together and gazed for the last tin on their homes, wrapped in the devouring element. The second part of the plan, to the capture of the garrison, falled, thought was frustrated only after a bitter strugge The sentinel on watch gave the alarm when the insurgent forces first made their appear ance, and the officers and the garrison were promptly at their posts. A shower of bullets was thrown into the ranks of the lavading through the loop-holes and from be hind parapets. But this did not prevent the spread of the fire in the town. It was already feeding on the houses adjoining the for when the commander, Captain Gonzalez, see ing the necessity of prompt measures to save the fort, consulted Lieutenant Martinez, of the engineer corps, and decided to order the whole force of the garrison into the streets to demolish the houses which were upplying food to the flames. This was done the fire. The attack by the insurgents lasted Young, Judge Meadows White and Sir J. S. finally routed with heavy losses, their killed and wounded being carried off with them from the province of Santa Clara and was

encamped yesterday at the plantation of Moralito, near Union de Beyes, province of Matanzas. Antonio Maceo is supposed to be at San Diego de Los Bajos, province o Emrique Poro Mata, an insurgent leader, has surrendered to the police of Cardenas province of Matanzas. The authorities of Cardenas have captured Rafael Rorayo an Casimore Ponce, who have been accuse of conspiring against the government.

The explanation given for the capture of the three boats loaded with arms and ammunition at Varadero, near Cardenas, is that Collazo, who is understood to have commanded the expedition, mistook the landing place and went ashore at Varadero instead of the San Anton canal. General Bernal, in pursuing a band of insurgents near the Grant Clenaga Occidental de Sapata, south of the province of Matanzas, captured four and killed one of the enemy. This band has burned three barracks, some bridges and a number huts. A skirmish between the troops plantation; one thousand Spanish cavalry men were engaged. The insurgents lost twelve killed and retired with many wounded. The author tres of Cardenas have found six more boxes of ammunition shen-doned by the Collago expedition. Two negro incendiaries, who have been sentenced to death, will be shot on the 24th.

It is reported that Coionels Moncada and Sigura in combination have captured an imortant insurgent camp at Siguanea. No details have been received.

Maceo has ordered the burning of the plantation houses of Lombilla, near San Diego de Nunez, in Pinar del Rio. The plantation houses of Gabriel, in Pinar del Rio, have also been burned. The insurgents have burned one hundred huts in the

village of Rodrigo, in the Sagua district.

A report has been received that a numerous band of insurgents attacked Santa Clara on March 23, but were repelled with Letter from an Insurgent. BOSTON, Mass., March 24.-The Standard to-morrow will publish a letter from Capt C. S. B. Valeros, a member of the personal staff of Gen. Maximo Gomez in the Cuban patriot army. The letter was written to Mr. N. R. Johnstone, of New Haven, Conn., with whom Captain Valeros became intimate while at Yale College, and was smuggled through the Spanish lines to Havana, and forwarded to New York. The letter is dated: "Headquarters First Corps C. R. A.

March 6," and says in part: "Dear Johnstone-It has been a most trying experience through which I have passed during the last thirty days, blood, blood, blood and blood again, everywhere, No less than six of our headquarter's nom to you-all killed with their faces to the for "Cespedes, one of the General's per scouts, who brought our last dispat scouts, who brought our last dispatches, after paying a visit to Havana, had a hard time getting through the Spanish lines and was twice held up and put through the severest questioning. All this time the dispatches were in his stockings, but his coolness and ready wit saved him. The password was changed before he passed their outer line and he waited till dark and made a rush rather than take chances of further explanations. One week ago a scout of the